

(Continued from fourth page.)

might be urged) that Congress could not abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without a violation of the public faith. Your committee will only add one or two reflections upon this interesting point. What is the meaning of the declaration adopted by the House, in relation to the District of Columbia? Is it not, that Congress cannot, and will not, do an act which it has solemnly proclaimed to be a violation of the public faith? Does it not afford every security to the South which it is in the power of the Federal Government to afford? Is it not tantamount in its binding obligation upon the Government, to a positive declaration, that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would be unconstitutional?—Nay, is it not even more efficacious in point of fact? Constitutional provisions are matters of construction. The opinion of one House, upon an abstract controverted point, may be overruled and reversed by another. But when Congress has solemnly declared that a particular act would be a violation of the public faith, is it to be supposed that it would ever violate a pledge thus given to the country? Can any abolitionist expect it? Need any citizen of a slave State fear it? What is public faith but the honor of the Government? Why are treaties regarded as sacred and inviolable? Why, but because they involve the pledge, and depend upon the sanctity of the national faith?—Why are all compacts or promises made by Governments held to be irrevocably binding? Why, but because they cannot break them without committing perjury, and destroying all confidence in their justice and integrity? Surely then, your committee may say with the utmost confidence, (and the sentiment will be ratified by every American heart) that the declaration now promulgated in relation to this subject, will not be departed from by any succeeding legislature, except under circumstances (should any such ever arise in the progress of our country) in which a departure from it would not be regarded by the slaveholding States themselves, as a wanton or arbitrary infraction of the public faith!

Your committee are further instructed to report, that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia—

2dly. Because it would be unwise and impolitic! It will be palpable to the minds of all, that if the committee have succeeded in establishing, as they think they have, that any such interference on the part of Congress would be a violation of the public faith, it would be a work of supererogation to attempt to show, that such an act would be unwise and impolitic: as there may be some, however, who may not agree with them in their arguments or conclusions upon that point, they feel bound, under the instruction of the House, to offer a few suggestions under this head.

The Federal Government was the creation of the States of the Confederacy, and the great objects of its creation and organization "were to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, and provide for the common defence and general welfare."

Apply these principles, then, to an interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia. Such action, to be politic, must be in accordance with some one of those great objects; and it will be the duty of the committee, in as concise a manner as possible, to show that it would not be in accordance with either of them.

First, then, as to the District itself.

It has already been shown, that any interference, unsolicited by the inhabitants of the District, cannot "establish justice," or promote the cause of justice within it, but directly the reverse. No greater degree of slavery exists here now, than did exist when the constitution was adopted, and then the inhabitants of the District were citizens of the States of Maryland and Virginia, and had a voice in the adoption of that instrument. Surely their subsequent transfer to the jurisdiction of Congress, made in conformity with that constitution, could not deprive them of the protection to which they were entitled by these great leading principles of it. On the contrary, they had every right to expect that Congress would "establish justice," as to them, in strict compliance with the great charter under which it acted, and by which it is forbidden to interfere with the rights of private property, without their consent, or in any way to affect injuriously, their domestic institutions. Of those institutions slavery was, and is, the most important; and any attempt on the part of Congress, acting as the local Legislature of the District, to abolish it, would not only be impolitic, but an act of gross injustice and oppression.

Secondly, as to the States of the Union. Here again, your committee have but to refer to their former remarks, to show that the abolition of slavery in the District would not "establish justice," but work great injustice to the surrounding States in particular, and to all the slave States in general, and in a degree proportioned to their proximity to the District, and to the influence upon the institution of slavery in the Union, of such action on the part of Congress. They have also shown that the abolition of slavery here, so far from tending to "ensure domestic tranquillity," would have a direct tendency to produce domestic discord and violence, and servile war, in all the slaveholding States.—As these consequences, then, would follow such action in reference to the States, your committee need not say, that, instead of providing for "the common defence by us," Congress would be called upon to provide for "the common defence" in consequence of it, and to an extent which cannot now be farseen. Seeing, then, that the American Confederacy was formed for the great objects of providing for

"the common defence and general welfare," it follows necessarily, that Congress is not only restrained from the commission of any act by which these objects may be frustrated, but that it is bound to sustain and promote them. The same provision of the constitution* which requires it to call out the militia to "suppress insurrections," unquestionably imposes the corresponding obligation upon it, to commit no act by which an insurrectionary spirit may be excited. The same provision which enjoins it on the Federal Government to "guaranty to each State a republican form of government, and to aid and protect each State against domestic violence,"† evidently the correlative obligation to take no step, of which the direct and inevitable tendency would be to overthrow the State Governments, and to involve them in wide spread scenes of misery and desolation. In one word, if it be the duty of Congress, as it most clearly is, to support and preserve the Constitution and the Union, then it is manifest, that it is bound to avoid the adoption of any legislation which may lead to their destruction. Your committee consider these positions too obvious to require argument or illustration. They consider it equally manifest, that any attempt to abolish slavery in the District, would necessarily tend to the deplorable consequences to which they have adverted. Congress, therefore, is bound by every principle of duty which forbids it to interfere with slavery in any of the States, to abstain from any similar interference in the District of Columbia.

Your committee have already adverted to the evils that would necessarily result to the surrounding States, and to the slave States generally, from any interference by Congress with the institution of slavery in the District of Columbia. The nature and magnitude of those evils, however, require that they should be exhibited more fully and distinctly. The question is, whether slavery ought to be abolished in the District of Columbia? Now suppose the affirmative of this proposition were sustained by Congress, what would it be but indirect legislation, or rather direct interference, as regards the rights and property of the southern States. And can any one imagine that such a state of things would be patiently borne? But this is not all; nay, it is not half the evil that would follow. Could slavery be abolished in the District without leading directly and inevitably to insubordination and revolt throughout the south? And can any one desire to produce such results? Is there a man who has forgotten the history of St. Domingo, or the insurgent attempt at Charleston, or the tragical scenes at Southampton! or the recent and lamentable occurrences in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi? or is there an individual who would wish them repeated, and extended throughout the entire region of the south? Why, then, will infatuated individuals persist in pressing a scheme, which is not only impracticable, as regards the States, but fraught with evil to the very objects it is proposed to benefit? True philanthropy would avoid this subject, seeing the distraction it creates, and the dreadful consequences it involves. It would leave it to those whom it most concerns, and who alone are competent to act upon it. It would trust to time, and to the gradual operation of causes which may arise of themselves, but which can neither be produced nor hastened by foreign interference, or the power of this Government. Why then, your committee earnestly repeat, why urge a measure which is clearly impracticable in itself, which none but the slaveholding States have a right to act on, and which has increased, and will always increase, the hardships and restraints of those for whose imaginary benefit they are waging this cruel and fanatical crusade?

We have said that the scheme of general emancipation is impracticable. The slightest reflection must satisfy every candid mind of this assertion.

Admitting that the Federal Government had a right to act upon this matter, which it clearly has not, it certainly never could achieve such an operation without full compensation to the owners. And what would probably be the amount required? The aggregate value of all that species of property is not less probably than four hundred millions of dollars!—And how could such an amount be raised? Will the people of this country ever consent to the imposition of oppressive taxes, that the proceeds may be applied to the purchase of slaves? The idea is preposterous; and not only that, but it is susceptible of demonstration, that even if an annual appropriation of ten millions were actually applied to the purchase and transportation of slaves, the whole number would not be sensibly diminished at the expiration of a half a century, from the natural growth and multiplication of the race. Burthen the Treasury as we might, it would still be an endless expense and an interminable work. And this view of the subject surely is sufficient of itself to prove, that of all the schemes ever projected by fanaticism, the idea of universal emancipation is the most visionary and impracticable.

But even if the scheme were practicable, what would be gained by effecting it? Suppose that Congress could emancipate all the slaves in the Union, is such a result desirable? This question is addressed to the sober sense of the people of America. Would it be politic or advantageous? Would it contribute to the wealth, or grandeur, or happiness of our country? On the contrary, would it not produce consequences directly the reverse? Are not the slaves unfit for freedom; notoriously ignorant, servile, and would any rational man have them instantaneously transformed into freemen, with all the rights and privileges of American citizens? Are they capable of understanding correctly the nature of our Government, or exercising ju-

* Con. art. 1, sec. 8.
† Art. 4, sec. 4.

iciously a single political right or privilege. Nay, would they even be capable of earning their own livelihood, or rearing their families independently by their own industry and industry? What then would follow from their liberation, but the most deplorable state of society with which any civilized country was ever cursed? How would vice and immorality, and licentiousness, overrun the land? How many jails & penitentiaries, that now seldom hold a prisoner, would be crowded to suffocation? How many fertile fields, that now yield regular and abundant harvests, would lie uncultivated and desolate? How would the foreign commerce of the south decline and disappear? How many thousands of seamen, of whom southern agriculture is the very life, would be driven for support to foreign countries? And how large a portion of the federal revenue, derived from foreign commodities exchanged for southern products, would be lost forever to this Government? And, in addition to all this, what would be the condition of southern society, were all the slaves emancipated? Would the whites consent that the blacks should be placed upon a full footing of equality with them? Unquestionably not! Either the one class or the other would be forced to emigrate, and, in either case, the whole region of the south would be a scene of poverty and ruin. Or, what is still more probable, the blacks would everywhere be driven before the whites, as the Indians have been, until they were exterminated from the earth. And surely it is unnecessary to remark, that decay and desolation could not break down the south, without producing a corresponding depression upon the wealth and enterprise of the northern States. And here let us ask, too, what would be the condition of the non-slaveholding States themselves, as regards the blacks? Are they prepared to receive myriads of negroes, and place them upon an equality with the free white laborers and mechanics, who constitute their pride and strength? Will the new States consent that their territory shall be occupied by negroes, instead of the enterprising, intelligent, and patriotic white population, which is daily seeking their borders from other portions of the Union? Shall the yeomanry of those States be surrounded by thousands of such beings, and the white laborer forced into competition and association with them? Are they to enjoy the same civil and political privileges as the free white citizens of the north and west, and to be admitted into the social circle as their friends and companions? Nothing less than all this will constitute perfect freedom and the principles now maintained by those who advocate emancipation would, if carried out, necessarily produce this state of things! Yet, who believes that it would be tolerated for a moment? Already have laws been passed in several of the non-slaveholding States to exclude free blacks from a settlement within their limits; and a prospect of general and immediate abolition would compel them, in self defence, to resort to a system of measures much more rigorous and effective than any which have yet been adopted. Driven from the south then, the blacks would find no place of refuge in the north; and, as before remarked, utter extermination would be the probable, if not the inevitable, fate of the whole race. Where is the citizen then, that can desire such results? Where the American who can contemplate them without emotion? Where the abolitionist that will not pause, in view of the direful consequences of his scheme, both to the whites and the blacks, to the north and the south, and to the whole Union at large?

Your committee deem it their duty to say, that, in their opinion, the south have been very unjustly censured in reference to slavery. It is not their purpose, however, to defend them. Their character, as men and citizens, needs no vindication from us. Wherever it is known it speaks for itself nor would any wantonly traduce it, but those assassins of reputation, who are also willing to be the destroyers of life. Exaggerated pictures have been drawn of the hardships of the slave, and every effort made to malign the south, and to enlist against it both the religious and political feeling of the north. Your committee cannot too strongly express their unanimous and unqualified disapprobation of all such movements. The constitution, under which we live, was framed by our common ancestors, to preserve the liberty and independence achieved by their united efforts in the council and the field. In all our contests with foreign enemies, the south has exhibited and unwavering attachment to the common cause. Where is the spot of which Americans are prouder than the plains of Yorktown? Or, when was Britain more humbled, or America more honored, than by the victory of New Orleans? All our history, from the revolution down, attests the high, and uniform, and devoted patriotism of the south. Her domestic institutions are her own. They were brought into the Union with her, and secured by the compact which makes us one people; and he who would sow dissensions among members of the same great political family by assailing the institutions, and impugning the character of the citizens of the south, should be regarded as an enemy to the peace and prosperity of our common country.

If there is a feature by which the present age may be said to be characterized, it is that sickly sentimentality which, disregarding the pressing claims and wants of its own immediate neighborhood, or town, or States, wastes and dissipates itself in visionary, and often very mischievous, enterprises, for the imaginary benefit of remote communities. True philanthropy, rightly understood and properly applied, is one of the purest and most ennobling principles of our nature; but, misdirected or perverted, it degenerates into that fell spirit of fanaticism which disregards all ties, and tramples on all obstacles, however sacred or venerable, in the relentless prosecution of its horrid purposes. Experience proves, however, that, when individuals in

one place, mistaking the true character of benevolence, rashly undertake, at the imminent hazard of conflict and convulsion, to remedy what they are pleased to consider evils and distresses in another, it is naturally regarded by those who are thus injured, either as a species of madness which may be repelled or resisted, as any other madness may, or as manifesting a feeling of hostility on the one side, which must necessarily produce corresponding alienation on the other. It is all important, therefore, that the spirit of abolition, or in other words, of illegal and officious interference with the domestic institutions of the south, should be arrested and put down; and men of intelligence and influence at the north should endeavor to produce that sound and rational state of public opinion which is equally due to the preservation of the Union.

And this brings your committee to the last position they have been instructed to sustain; and that is, that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere, in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia.

3dly. Because it would be dangerous to the Union. The first great object enumerated in the constitution, as an inducement to its adoption, was to "form a more perfect union." At that time, all the States held slaves, to a greater or less extent; and slavery in the States was fully recognized and provided for, in many particulars in that instrument itself. It was recognised, however, and all the provisions upon the subject so regarded it, as a State, and not a national institution. At that time, too, as has been before remarked, the District of Columbia constituted an integral part of two of the independent States which became parties to the Confederacy and to the constitution itself. Since that time an entire emancipation of slaves has taken place in several of the old States; but in all cases this has been the work of the States themselves, without any interference whatever by the Federal Government. New States have also been admitted into the Union, with an interdiction in their constitutions against involuntary servitude. In this way, the slave states have become a minority in representation in the Federal Legislature. Their interests, however, as States, in the institution of domestic slavery, as it exists within their limits, have not diminished, nor has their right to perfect security under the constitution, in reference to this description of property, been in any way, or to any degree, surrendered or impaired, since the adoption of that instrument by themselves and their sister States.

The operation of causes, to a great extent natural, and proceeding from climate, soil, and consequent production, has thus added another to the most alarming apprehensions of patriots for the perpetuity of this Union—the apprehensions of local and geographical interests and distinctions. How immensely important is it then, that Congress should do no act, and assume no jurisdiction, in reference to this great interest, by which it shall ever appear to place itself in the attitude of a local, instead of a national tribunal—a partial agent, providing for peculiar and sectional objects and feelings, instead of a general and paternal legislature, equally and impartially promoting the general welfare of all the States. No one can fail to see, that any other course on the part of Congress, must weaken the confidence of the injured States in the federal authority, and to the same extent, prove "dangerous to the Union."

Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the District of Columbia has been ceded to the United States as a seat of the Federal Government; but not only many eminent statesmen of the country, but all of the slaveholding States, speaking through their legislative assemblies, firmly believe and insist that the cession so made has conferred upon Congress no constitutional power to abolish slavery within the ceded territory. Your committee have abstained from an examination of this question because they were not instructed to discuss it. But they have no hesitation to say, that, in the view they have taken of the whole question, the obligations of Congress not to act on this subject are as fully binding and insuperable as a positive constitutional interdiction, or an open acknowledgment of want of power.

Considering the subject in this light, your committee have already proved, that any interference by Congress with the subject of slavery, would be evidently calculated to injure the interests and disturb the peace of the slaveholding States; and if they have succeeded in establishing this position no argument is necessary to show, that such consequences, springing from the action of Congress as the local legislature of the District, would eminently endanger the existence of this Union. It has also been shown, that Congress, as the legislature of the Union, can have no constitutional power over this subject; and that its powers, as a local legislature of the District, were granted for the mere purpose of rendering its general powers perfect and free from conflict and collision with State authorities. It has also been shown that these local powers should be so exercised as to confer the greatest benefits upon the citizens residing within the District, with the least possible injury to the peculiar interests of any State, or the general interest of all the States. Your committee have also shown as they think successfully, that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would be a deep injury to the citizens of the District, and, therefore, a violation of the trust reposed in Congress as the local legislature of the District; and also, that it would inflict an incurable injury upon all the slaveholding States, and would, therefore, be an equal violation of the trust reposed in that body as the Legislature of the Union. If, then, they have established these positions, as they think they have, can any one doubt that the action contemplated would be "dangerous to the Union?"

being directly calculated, as it would be, to weaken the confidence of the District in Congress as a safe and faithful local legislature, and the confidence of the slaveholding States as an impartial guardian of their interests.

Important as the Union is to each State, and to the whole American people, every one will admit that, as far as possible, strict impartiality and kind feelings to all the interests and all the sections of the country should characterize the action of the Federal Government. The Union was formed for the common and equal benefit of all the States, and for the perfect and equal protection of the rights and interests of all the citizens of all the States. Its only strength is in the confidence of the States, and of the people, that these great benefits will continue to be secured to them, and that these great purposes will be accomplished by its preservation. Any action, therefore, on the part of Congress, which shall weaken or destroy that confidence in any portion of our citizens, or in any State of the Union, must inevitably, to that extent, endanger the Union itself! Who can doubt this reasoning? Who does not know that the agitation of any question connected with domestic slavery, as it exists in this country, among any portion of our citizens, creates apprehension, and excitement in the slaveholding States? Who does not know that the agitation of any such question in either branch of Congress, shakes their confidence in the security of their most important interests, and, consequently, in the continuance to them of those great benefits, to secure which they became parties to the Union? Who then does not believe that any action by Congress, having for its object the abolition of slavery in any portion of the Union, however narrow or limited it may be, would necessarily impair the confidence of the slaveholding States in their security in relation to this description of property, put an end to all their hope of benefits to be derived to them from the farther continuance of the Union, and alienate their affections from it? Were Congress in a single instance, to suffer itself to be impelled by mere feeling in one portion of the Union, to attempt a gratification of that feeling at the sacrifice of the dearest interests and most sacred rights of another portion, who can doubt that the Union would be seriously endangered, if not destroyed? But this conclusion does not depend upon reasoning alone. The evidences of public sentiment on this point, are equally abundant and decisive. Your committee having already extended their report beyond the limits to which they could have wished to confine it, will enter into no details upon this portion of their duty. Suffice it to say that the Legislatures of several, if not all, the slaveholding States, have solemnly resolved that "Congress has no constitutional authority to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia." It would be utterly impossible, therefore, that any such attempt should be made by Congress, without producing an excitement, and involving consequences, which no patriot can contemplate without the most painful emotions. It would be regarded by the slaveholding States as an entering wedge to a scheme of general emancipation, and, therefore, tend to produce the same results, in relation to the Federal Government and the Union, that would be produced by the adoption of any measure directly affecting the domestic institutions of the States themselves. Your committee will not dwell upon the picture that is thus presented to their minds. The reflection it excites is one of mingled bitterness and horror. It is one, they trust, which is never to be realized. Looking upon their beloved country, as it now stands, the envy and admiration of the world; contemplating, as they do, that unrivalled constitution, by which a beautiful family of confederated States, each independent in its own separate sphere; revolve around a Federal head with all the harmony and regularity of the planetary system; and knowing as they do, that under the beneficent influence of our free institutions, the people of this country enjoy a degree of liberty, prosperity and happiness not only unpossessed, but scarcely imagined, by any other upon earth; they cannot and will not advert to the horrors, or depict the consequences of that most awful day, when the sun of American freedom shall go down in blood, and nothing remain of this glorious Republic but the bleeding, scattered and dishonored fragments. It would, indeed, be the extinction of the world's last hope, and the jubilee of tyranny over all the earth!

But your committee feel, that with these painful impressions on their minds, they would but imperfectly discharge their duty if they did not make an earnest appeal to the patriotism of the American People to sustain the resolution adopted by the House. And they would also appeal to the good sense and good feelings of that portion of the abolitionists, who, acting under a mistaken sense of moral and religious duty, have embarked in this crusade against the South, solemnly invoking them in the name of our common country, to abstain from a system of agitation which has not only failed, & will always fail, to attain its objects, but has even brought the Union itself in a state of imminent and fearful peril. It is confidently believed that this appeal will not be made in vain, and that hereafter all who truly love their country will manifest their patriotism by avoiding this unhappy cause of discord and disunion; and that they will make no further exertions upon a subject, from the continued agitation of which nothing but augmented evils can result.

Your committee conclude by reporting the following resolutions, conformably to the instructions given them by the House: Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy. Resolved, That Congress ought not to

interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia.

And whereas it is extremely important and desirable, that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public mind, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following additional resolution, viz:

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without either being printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon.

To Carpenters.

15 OR TWENTY Carpenters, can have employment at reasonable Terms, on an early application to the subscriber.

THOMAS A. WAITT.

Raleigh June 2, 1836.

STONY HILL ACADEMY.

The Examination of the students belonging to this Institution will take place on Thursday and Friday, 9th and 10th June; at which time patrons and friends are respectfully requested to attend.

The next session will commence on Monday, 27th June, under the direction of the Subscriber, assisted, as formerly, by Mr. Ricks, a young gentleman in whose qualifications and moral deportment, I have unbounded confidence.

Terms for Board, Tuition, &c. will vary from \$45 to \$55 per session. Books &c. furnished at cost.

Stony Hill is in a high and healthy country, none more so, on the road from Nashville to Warrenton, 14 miles from Sims Cross Roads.

M. R. GARRETT, Principal.

June 8 1836.

30,000 DOLLARS WORTH

OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber has lately returned from New York, with his Spring and Summer supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, embracing for the season, all that is either fashionable, tasty or Elegant, both for Gentlemen and Ladies Summer Apparel; and which taken together, is by far the most splendid and extensive assortment he has ever offered in this City. These Goods having been purchased in such large quantities, and on such advantageous terms, will enable the undersigned to dispose of them invariably at the lowest cash prices. Purchasers are therefore respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.

B. B. SMITH.

Raleigh, May 23th, 1836.

CLOTHES, CASIMERES, &c.

50 PIECES BROAD CLOTHS AND CASIMERES, of every style and quality, comprising many new and fashionable shades. ALSO Beautiful French Bombazine, Cashmere, Crape, Cambrics, and all the latest and most fashionable Cords.

Together with every variety of PLAIN and PLAIN STUFFS, for Gentlemen's Summer wear.

Just received and for sale by

B. B. SMITH.

Also, a superb lot of plain and quilted MERRILLS VESTING.

Raleigh, May 24, 1836.

Splendid French Muslins and

Printed Cambricks,

OF NEW DESIGNS.

40 PIECES of beautiful French print Muslins, of entirely new designs.

25 PIECES 4-4 fine French printed Cambricks, a new article for this market, and goods, as well for elegance and durability, of the very first order.

300 Pieces of Gingham, Calicoes, and Chintz, embracing many new and beautiful styles Splendid Belt and Bonnet Ribbons.

Thread, Laces, Edgings, and Insertions.

Gold Bead Bags, of new style.

Just received from New York, and for sale by

B. B. SMITH.

Raleigh, May 24, 1836.

RICH FIGURED

SATINS AND SILKS.

50 PIECES of rich figured Satins and Silks, of every shade.

20 pieces ditto plain ditto.

10 pieces Gros de Rhine, Gros de Paris, and Mottos Black Silks, of the richest lustre.

Beautiful Satin Luxors, and Hyder Ally Silks, 10 dozen superior elegant Gauze and Henna Handkerchiefs.

Splendid French worked Muslin Capes and Collars, just at hand from New York, and for sale by

B. B. SMITH.

Raleigh June 2, 1836.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A handsome lot of Ready made Clothing comprising fine Broad Cloth Frocks and Dress Coats, Pantaloons and Vests. Also, Summer Clothing of every description, including Collars, Bosoms and Stocks extra qualities, just received from New York, and for sale by

B. B. SMITH.

Raleigh June 2, 1836.

HATS AND SHOES.

10 BOXES of William Franklin's celebrated

Hats of every description, and 10 Trunks of fine Shoes, comprising an elegant assortment, just at hand from New York, and for sale by

B. B. SMITH.

Raleigh, June 2, 1836.

Notice.

WILL be sold on the 6th day of June next before the Court House door, in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, the following tracts of land, or as much of the same as will satisfy the tax due thereon:

One tract listed by Thomas Bell, Esq.; 1 do. Siokeley Harris; 1 do. Reuben T. Harris; 1 do. Josiah Perry, Sr.; 1 do. George W. Boyd; 1 do. Reuben Palmer; 1 do. Richard Chalk; 1 do. Margaret Warner; 1 do. John Jennings; 1 do. Lemuel Powers; 1 do. Cortney Allen; 1 do. William Clay; 1 do. Bannister Gordon; 1 do. Reuben Leonard; 1 do. Allen Mitchell; 1 do. Benani White; 1 do. Miriam Hollowell; 1 do. William Redgrod; 1 do. Jesse Dailey; 1 do. Hollowell Scott; 1 do. Nathan Bundy; do John Bundy's heirs.

JOSHUA A. POOL, Sheriff

April 7, 1836.

Episcopal School.

THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Episcopal School will commence on Monday the 13th day of June next, and be continued until the following Thursday. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The Summer session will begin on Friday the 24th day of June, under the present Teachers. Dr. Exams will be prepared to enter upon his duties as Rector, early in July following.

In behalf of the S. Committee,

GEO. W. FREEMAN, Sec'y

Raleigh, May 16, 1836.